## NOW THE WOMAN'S FANCY

Lightly Turns to Thoughts of stong the side. Dress and Styles.

AND HER EYES, INTENT AND GLAD,

Scan the Brilliant Shop Windows for Hints and Apt Suggestions.

She Finds Many Changes-The Eton Jacket Called In-A Glance at Some of the Newes Coats and Costumes-A Physician Telle the Fair Sex How to Avoid Colds-Barnard College Opens with a Flock of New Students-Bleyeling is Getting to Be Very Popular Among the Women of Europe,

The modes of the moment may be studied to the best advantage from the shop win-dows, where the panorams of fashion changes daily to new and more radiant splendor. One of the first things noticed is that the Eton jacket has been called in so far as street wear is concerned. The new gown must somehow be made with a basque, or two basques; even three, if her figure and material will permit. Now, the basques of the espuns, or large, crinkled crepons, or richly striped and plaided cheviots, must be out very long if she would be up to the



atest fancy, and it must flare out widely at the bottom, where it falls in deep flutes. This basque, fortunately, may be pieced on beneath a belt or corded to the waist with velvet er satin cord. If the dress is trimmed with velvet as it is apt to be just now, the outer basque, when there are two, will be of velvet, the under one of cloth.

Now, of course, all window fashions are at present experimental. Our professional designers and cutters are artists, and each ereates individual types and styles, not infre-



ently opposed to the others. So there arises diversity of design which, happily, permits of the wearing of nearly everything, if it be worn with the taste and grace that demonstrate that it is the result of caroful selection, not of blind acceptance.

For street gowns the coat opens with broad revers, which button with a single button at the walst line, and show a vest of contrasting color, buttoning neatly up to the neck. or epsning with revers over a starched shirt and collar in smart mannish fashion. Such a dress appears in a window on one of the waxen women, made of blue serge, perfectly plain.



faultiessly cut, the coat buttoning at the waist line with a single enamelled button, and showing a bright scarlet waistcoat buttoned to the collar with small gilt buttons. For more dress, wear the coat has a plastron of velvet or satin. handsomely plaited in an odd one-sided are rangement that shows the unmistakable touch of the master hand.

A pleasing Illustration of this kind of gown sowon exhibition made up in green cloth



inished around the bottom with two very narrow bands of Persian lamb about two inches toart. The skirt opens up the side with a revers, which buttons over with black fur buttoas edges with gold. The coat skirt, cut extremely full and flaring, is edged all around

either side with revers buttoned back like the extrt. The basque is fulled on beneath a belt of gold and jet, and the front of the bodice is-nearly covered with the velvet in revers edged with fur and the plaited plastron just deseribed, which is defined by a row of buttons

Another thing that will be noticed is that seams have been revived in these basques, which are cut with two wide forms in the back. another broad form under the arm, and two darts in front. For women with broad hips the basques are cut with little if any fulness over the hips and a great flare at the back. which rounds out the figure to more symmet-

rical proportions.

Skirts of new gowns measure from three and a half to five yards round, and are cut of even



bottom, and either left untrimmed or finished with a very narrow foot trimming of flat folds or little rolls of fur set on sometimes with a piping of satin. These trimmings usually show a contrasting color, as otherwise they would be scarcely noticed, so modestly and neatly are they fashioned. Skirts show a tendency, too, to open up the sides over panels. tendency, too, to open up the sides over panels, which widen toward the foot, or are made with a front breadth of contrasting color, all of which is a Godsend to the woman who is taller east and west than she is north and south. Overskirts may be classified as of three kinds. The first and one of the most promising styles is an outer skirt shaped precisely like the underskirt and cut away at the bottom to fall in deep points all the way round the skirt or with a point in front and two in the back, showing in the shortest places nearly half a yard of the underskirt.

The second style is formed on what used to be called the apron overskirt, and has a short



slightly draped front breadth with long straight breadths at the back. However, this style is decidedly uitra, and may not find general favor.

Finally, there is the redingote overskirt, and it takes no prophet or daughter of a prophet to foretell that this graceful genteel fashion is bound to become popular. Its revers will be sharply pointed according to the new Robest-pierre model, its lining will be sliky and sumptuous, and its decorations will be of fur. braiding, or gimp, modestly arranged. It possesses the unusual advantage of being becoming to both stout and slim figures.

Sleeves will be of gigot and balloon styles, close coat sleeves with Hungarian cape, the Princess May sleeve with no fulness at the top, and the 1840 sleeve, which, fiaring widely at the elbow, promises to gradually lower the fiare until it reaches the wrist. Coat sleeves are much talked of, and will be seen on smart tailor gowns, but now that the possibilities of handsome sleeves appear, modistes will relinquish them reluctantly, and keep them in favor as long as they can.

The most discouraging feature of the fall gown is its cost. In the first place all these changeable and wonderfully woven materials



are of necessity costly. There doesn't seem to be any cheap goods. The matelasse of silk and wool that make such handsome calling gowns is rarely less than \$5 a yard. The fabrics of many colors interwoven in geometrical and tessellated designs, and shaded after the manner of mosaics, are more costly than silks. Even the staid and serviceable cheviots have taken on frivolous airs, and appear in rainbow colors quite beyond the average purse. Alas! there are so many average purses. The handsome, deeply crinkied crepons are all of seven dollars a yard, and the woollens with loops and heavy cords overshow with silk ar more costly still. As for the trimmings, these beautiful and novel watered velvets with their smooth satin-like surface marked with irregular furrows like moiré antique, the stamped and chis-lied velvets, bear-skin velvet with its long pile of one color and



its slik ground of another, all are regally high priced. The brocaded satins, the guimps and buttons, the fur and braid are all expensive, and enter lavishly into the construction of a gown. It takes a quantity of everything to make a gown, and everything that is distinctive in style and attractive is dear. These new-fangled coats must be above reproach in cut and fit, and call for a perfect luxuriousness of daintiness in linings and finish. One new style of dress particularly adapted to home wear is that of the voke akirt fitted closely down over the hips and having the lower part gathered on beneath some folds of trimming; and a very pretty idea is that of having the lower part of the skirt accordeon plaited. A pretty dress of this kind is of rese cashmere, and has black bete ribbons run on in groups of three rows, and three of the groups widely spaced forming the decoration. The yoked bodice has accordeon plaited revers, and the contune is finished with a satin Directoire girdle tying on one side, and with ends failing to the bottom of the skirt.

The only economical feature of the fall gown is that it may be and is designed to do double.



belt, in which case the yoke is usually covered with ruffles as well.

As for materials, to generalize, they are thick, fluffy, and of obscured tints in wool. Hibbed and diagonal cloths, tissues of wool interwoven with silk threads, fluted, ambered, elightly glazed stuffs in two colors, and even multicolored, not all pleasantly moderated from the gaudy and screaming, are the key note of the mode. The predominating colors are green, blue, amaranthe, the whole family of browns tan, shuff, to the again revived seal brown, and sil more or less mixed up with yellow. But more than all else black prevails, and black with a mixture of white is the most popular of all combinations. A gown or mantle without a touch of black somewhere in its decoration is like the sait that has lost its savor, and white satin pointed with black in jet or gimp is the favorite decoration for all colors and combinations of color.

HOW TO AVOID TAKING COLD. The Merole Treatment Recommended by

New York Physician. A recent article in the Cosmopolitan on the

best methods of resisting colds will be of peculiar interest to women. Autumn, according to the writer, is the most favorable season for and the cure may be wrought at home and without expense. The first important point to be considered is

the skin, for the skin supplements in functions almost every organ of the body. So intimately related to the vital processes is the skin that a burn of even slight severity extending over more than three-fifths of the body is usually fatal. The influence of cold upon the skin causes a temporary blanching of the surface. The minute blood vessels contract, and the blood recedes and accumulates in deeper and more protected structures. The circulation, usually sluggish, is profoundly disturbed, the nervous system is profoundly impressed, and various undestrable symptoms indicate an imminent illness. These results attend because there is failure to react at the

disturbed, the nervous system is profoundly impressed, and various undesirable symptoms indicate an imminent illness. These results attend because there is failure to react at the point of exposure, and prompt reaction presupposes pure blood and plenty of it circulating in a heaithy skin. Pure blood can only be made from proper food—not medicine—assimilated during exercise in pureair not too warm. A healthy skin is a clean skin, one from which all the organic debris has been removed by thorough washing, not by moistening the greasy impurities and then distributing them evenly over the surface—as we polish a shoe; nor, if it be pormitted to add to the pleture, by wiping off, woman fashion, with the corner of the towel, through the week and taking a half-hearted sponge bath on Sunday. Now, the month's treatment recommended by the physician who wrote the article should be commenced immediately, and consists in keeping the skin clean by frequent, thorough and energetic bathling, followed by much friction. At the beginning it is well to employ massage occasionally until the skin becomes hardened to rough usage.

Immediately upon rising move lelsurely about the room for a few minutes, day by day increasing the exposure of the body, until soon you can take an air bath of five or ten minutes duration without discomfort. This exposure should always be followed by brisk rubbing before dressing. Soon the body may be dampened all over with the hand moistened in water which has stood exposed over night and is nearly the temperature of the room. Next use a sponge slightly moistened; then one which is not so dry. Soon the body may be taken with impunity and may become more prolonged and more beneficial as the skin becomes accustomed to it. These baths must be followed in all cases by brisk and prolonged rubbing of the skin, and they are merely the skin gymnastics, not taking the place of the thorough cleansing bath, which must be attended to at some other hour.

As the weather becomes colder the morning temperature of the roo

THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR. A Sorosis Woman Who Thinks They Need

Affection and Attention. That was a sweet, womanly idea that Mrs. Kidder, wife of the dramatist, added to the many that were brought forth on Monday at the Sorosis discussion of "Crime; Its Causes and Remedies." One of the chief needs of the poor, Mrs. Kidder said, is affection, and it is affection that is the hardest to give even for those who are lavish with money and generous with sympathy. For the abject poor are unlovely, even repulsive in their want of cleanliness and delicacy, for which they cannot be considered to blame. The Sunday school tracher who goes among them is idolized by the children lecause she speaks gently, and they think she is beautiful when she is not, just because she is clean. The poor hard-working mothers directly the baby is out of their arms, cease to show it any marks of affection. They seem to be straid to be demonstrative, or they are too worn to do more than see to it that children are clothed and fed. As theygrow older frequent punishment and scoiding completely allenate the child from its mother, and when the supreme moment of temptation comes in a young girl's life her mother is the last person she will go to with the matter. The poor need friendship aimost more than they need anything else in their starved-out lives. unlovely, even repulsive in their want of

MME, CARNOT OF FRANCE, Wife of the French President, With Her

"Vive Mme. la Reine." Once in a while the excitable Frenchmen are carried away by their admiration of the wife of their President, and, in a burst of enthusiasm, salute Mme. Carnot in the above fashion: to which this serenely dignified woman replies No title can be higher than that of President of the French Republic, because that name cannot be separated from the history of

Mme. Carnot is said to seem a trifle Puritanical in appearance, and it may be that this very quality makes her more attractive in the eyes of Frenchmen. She is not a young woman. for she is a grandmother. But there are times when she seems not more than 25 years old.

when she seems not more than 25 years old. There isn't a wrinkle on her serene face, nor a thread of silver in her black hair, and her dark eyes are as brilliant as those of a young girl. Mme. Carnot tries to be the "first lady" of France in every sense. Being a French woman, the item of dress comes mear the head of the list. Felix is her favorite conturier, and instead of ordering a gown without troubling as to its selection, she holds long and frequent consultations with the man milliner. She is well read, and well informed on the subjects of the day. Not a Frenchwoman understands better than Mme. Carnot the political situation of Europe. She speaks English fluently, and is even more charming because of a slight deafness, which she transforms into an attraction. Before her husband's election to the Presidency Mme. Carnot was known only as a good wife and mother, devoted to the interests of her husband and the education of her children. Her home was simple, and neither she nor her husband cared much for society.

Until she became the wife of the President a bail at the Elysses Inlace had been a function dreaded by all. All Grevy always invited

so many people that at least a third of the guests acree reached the ballroom, and more than one-half falled to even see the supportables. With the Carnot regime came a new corder of things. Mime Carnot had an immensa gallery constructed in the garden. It was grien to be 120 feet, was hung with tapestry, gorgeously upholstered in yellow brocade, and ornamented with masterpieces of art. The Carnot balls at once became a success.

Mime Carnot's dinners are perfect. She enters the dining room, at the exact hour named, and the rule of purctuality has been impressed on many an official hitherto noted for tardiness.

and the rule of puzetality has been impressed on many an official hitherto noted for tardiness.

The familia of Mme. Carnot has been brought up strictly to obey the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. There are three sons, the youngest of whom has just finished his studies at the Janson Lyceum, and one daughter, to whom Mme. Carnot owes the privilege of being a grandmother. Every New Year's Day the poor children of Paris are bountifully supplied with gifts from the Elysée Palace, and to them Mme. Carnot is the personification of charity. To others she stands for a representation of the spirit of the country which is symbolized now, not by a bold, daring "Goddess of Liberty," but by a charming woman, surrounded by flowers, family, and friends.

When the Prince of Monaco visited M. Carnot, he said to the President's wife:
"In this chosen country, where we come to learn great things, there is one, Madame, that we study with passion, without even knowing the secret; it is the charm of the French woman, who attracts by her grace, retains by her wit, and attaches by her heart."

All of which he meant for the charming woman he addressed.

BARNARD COLLEGE.

Thirty Young Women Begin the Course This Year-The Plan of the Institution. Barnard College opened on Monday with a reshman class of thirty students. The entrance examination papers, which are the same as those used at Columbia and require ertain preparation in Greek, have been exceedingly good, and indicate marked improve-

ment in the preparatory schools. When Barnard opened the way to the Columbia degree for girls, few schools in the city were ready to prepare girls to meet the requirements in scholarship. The college has formed a triple alliance with Columbia and the Teachers' College, waiving, like the latter, the right to confer degrees up-

on its graduates who receive the reguon its graduates who receive the regular Columbia degree. It occupies a unique position in the world of letters, and one which promises to afford one solution to the problem of coeducation. For, though it holds a college charter, it has no President, no curriculum, and no degree. It furnishes to its pupils the Columbia University work in Latin. Greek, French, the Teutonic languages, Hebrew, mathematics, botany, chemistry, geology, and philosophy, and the girls in the recirement of their own classical abode do precisely the same work the boys in their class rooms accomplish, without in any way for eiting the fine bloom of maidenly reserve which some educators consider is sacrificed in the intermingling of men and women together in classes.

mingling of men and women together in classes.

A woman of advanced thought and much experience in educational work, speaking on this subject, has said, judging from the memory of her own college days in a coeducational university, that it was not possible for young girls and young boys to do as serious work in classes together as when working separately, and that for girls especially the period of isolation in college and perfect devotion to study, uninterrunted by other interests and pleasures, was of the greatest value as a preparation for life in any sphere, though the work done by boy and girl students ought to be preci-ely the same, if designed as preparation for the same end.

Some one who knows her well has said that the reason Mrs. Potter Palmer always carries herself so serenely through the tumultuous meetings of the Woman scious of being perfectly dressed. It is one scious of being perfectly dressed. It is one of the ways of women. Many a woman has made her toilet, like Marie Antoinette, to go bravely through the supreme hour of her life, and triumphed. Many a woman has fortified herself for a disagreeable duty or an embarrassing position with a bunch of roses in her belt. Life is never altogether a failure to the woman who knows her bonned is becoming. And there is no consolation even in the hope of heaven to the one who knows that her bang is straightening out in the midst of trying circumstances.

An item of news almost more significant than the concession of woman suffrage in New Zealand is this, that a lady, and a lady on the right side of forty, too, has been appointed right side of lorty, co. has been appointed colonial editor of the London Times. The woman who has been thus honored in con-servative England to gauge the situation in Greater Britain for so important a journal as the Times is Miss Shaw, who has been doing brilliant work as a travelling correspondent.

SOME FRILLS OF FASHION.

An interesting thing about the fashions of the day is that judging from pictures the women of every period wore draperies more or less like those of the present. Casar's wife might with a few modifications appear quite comfortably in a modern drawing room, but among the men in swallowtails if he should come sweeping in in his sandals and togs. Josephine, Marie Antoinette, the ex-Empress Eugenie, good Queen Anne, and proud Queen Bess would find us all copying their gorgeous-ness in cheaper stuffs just as Mary Ann copies her mistress's gown and mantle when she is after goin' out of a Sunday. What is known among Parisian conturières

What is known among Parisian couturieres as godels are one of the most popular features of skirts, capes, jackets, bodices, collars, and sleeves. Now, for the benefit of the uninitated, be it known that a godet is a kind of organ-pipe plait which widens out toward the edges and is not confined anywhere. It can be made only of material cut in a circle very much fiared out and heavy enough to hold its roundness and not flatten into a fold when plaited.

The fancy for black and white together has brought ermine more into favor as a collar, cape, and border for coats of black velvet, the short pile plush, and even of sealskin.

The fancy for black, too, is shown in capes that are and will be popular so long as big sleeves and shoulder trimmings remain in style. They are made of cloth cut in scallops and edged with braid, of old-time moiré trimmed with jet and feathers, and, of course, of velvet and plush. They have light-colored fancy linings and a quilling of white satin ribbons inside the edges.

The fancy for neck ruches atill rages. They are framed upon the old Elizabethan model, but are of soft and light materials, which do not hold the head at the stiff and stately angle one always sees in the pictures of that royal dame. They follow too, the craze for black and white, and are made of coarse black not, edged with white, or of white mull or lisse edged with black. Only those ladies with very long necks should venture upon a ruche measuring a finger in depth.

Pasques formed by small gathered or kilted flounces, square or leaf shaped tabs or loops of ribbon, will make an auld gown look amaist as weel's the new.

INTERESTING INFORMATION

Miss Frances Willard's physician says that she will probably be unable to undertake speaking engagements for a year.

India has but one woman filling an editorial chair. She is Miss Alice Goodall, who conducts Queen Victoria insists on her small grand-

ons wearing Highland dress when they are with her. Even the little girls of the Duke of Connaught wear plaid kilts, Scotch caps, and short jackets when they are under the eye of their royal grandmamma.

The Baroness de Wartegg (Minnie Hauk) lives with her husband in Wagner's old house. Tribschen, on the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons. This is the house occupied by Wagner when he was a political exile in Switzerland, and there he composed Segfred.

The appearance of a ladies' eight on the Thames has attracted considerable attention. The craft in which they row is a light one, and the members of the crew are all neatly attired in whith, with the and hatbands of Leinder cerise. The rowing is said to be remarkably good, and spectators war quite enthusiastic over the "time" and the "body swing" of the fair featherers of oars.

England seems to be quite as progressive, if not more so, than America. Professions to which American women have scarcely turned their eyes are being rapidly taken possession of by their English slaters. There are, for example, more than 5,000 women gardeners in England. Six women are said to be engaged in town drainage service.

The Archduchess Rainler possesses some pearls of unusual beauty, but which some time ago showed signs of losing their brilliancy. They were what the experts call "lil" and, as the only cure, the pearls will have to be again submerged in their original element, and remain in the sea for several years. For

A curious present has been sent to Queen Victoria, who, while properly grateful, is considerably puzzled how to dispose of the donatiop. It consists of a happy family of a lion-lioness, and two cubs, sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar. They are said to be still un the stoamer "awaiting her Majesty's pleasure." Perhaps after the Queen gets used to the shock of having this sudden introduction of new memiers of her family she will feel the pleasure which the lions are "awaiting."

Camille d'Arville was born and educated in Holland, and is proud of the fact that she came from the old Amsterdam instead of the new. Still she is glad that she made the change, and claims to be quite as much American as Dutch. Those who have seen her only on the stage will be surprised to learn that she has a son at the military school at Sing Sing.

One of the college girls who have "gone in" for philanthropy as practised by the College Settlement Association has been gathering statistics on what poor people eat. This summer she has pushed her inquiries among the natives of other lands who have been sojourning in the Midway Plaisance. During the coming whiter three fellowships will be established for study of the lives of the tenement classes in Boston. One of them will be filled by Katharine Pearson Woods, author of "The Metzerott Shoemaker."

The Queen of Denmark received a number of beautiful presents on the occasion of her birth lay last week. The Czar presented his mother-in-law with a magnificent bouquettied with a slik ribbon, fastened by means of a diamond clasp, and a diamond brooch with a sapphire in the centre. The Czarewitch gave a handle for a stick or an umbrella of lapis lazuli, round which is twisted a gold snake. The Prince of Wales gave a gold heart set with precious stones, and the Princess of Wales a charming gold box set with a large emerald, besides a beautiful little dog cart, with black cob and harness. The king of Greece gave a jewel case.

The "wedding cake" of to-day was formerly called the "bride's pie." and, in some regions, was regarded as so essential an adjunct to the marriage celebration that there was no prospect of happiness without it. It was always circular in shape, covered with a strong crust, and garnished with sweetmeats. It was the proper thing for the bridegroom to wait on the bride in serving the cake; hence the term "bridegroom."

It is said that in France the average earnings It is said that in France the average earnings of the ordinary seamstress may be put down at a little over 50 cents a day. In 1851 M. Jules Simon made an investigation dealing with 101, 000 cases, and he calculated the average daily earnings as about 32 cents. A regular seamstress cannot now count on carning more than 75 cents a day, though designers and fitters often receive large salaries, besides a share in the profits.

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A WIFE'S MOMENT OF TRIUMPH.

Paterfamiliae Takes Their Boy Of Her Hands for Just One Day.

A Chicago wife and mother had a proud moment the other day. It was the sequel to many humiliating occasions when her husband the remonstrated with her concerning their infant son James. Every mother will recognize the conversations which took place at lass times.

Mary: Per husband would say, glancing un from his paper, "you shouldn't put Jimmis off in that way, You ought to answer ail his off in that way, You ought to answer ail his off in that way, You ought to answer ail his off in that way. You ought to answer ail his off in that way, You ought to answer ail his off in that way, You ought to answer ail his off in the things he asks about."

Having been at form all day during the entire four years of them at large with the that much might be said on the opinion, but not wand then of an evening. Mar felt that much might be said on the opinion, but she refrained. Now, it came to pass titl, our now and then of an evening. Mar felt that much might be said on the opinion, but she refrained. Now, it came to pass titl, our now and then of an evening. Mar felt that much might be said on the opinion but she refrained. Now, it came to pass titl, our now and then of an evening Mary said to her husband:

"Now, Alfred, I'm just going to take a day off and escort Mary and Jimmie to the Fair. He felt that he was doing a prodigious thing, and the showed what he folt. Mary was properly impressed. Jimmie, too, evined much jor. That morning Mary said to her husband:

"Now, Alfred, I'm just going to turn Jimmie ever to you to-day. Jou answer his questions."

"All right!" exclaimed Alfred, glowing with conscious virtue.

"Own and the lady has a seed to go the said that follows a sum of the said is his inflaming. The remaining mary said to her husband:

"Now, Alfred, I'm just going to turn Jimmie on the follows of the said in this inflaming the remaining mary and the said

THE PETTICOAT.

It is Still Made of Silk and in Very Popular -Its Especial Uses.

My lady's silken petticoat is an important factor in this season's importations, indicating that, despite the return of the white laundered skirt to popular favor, the other has by no means been ousted thereby. The slik petticoat is lovelier than ever. oftentimes suggesting a rich and very handsome dress skirt rather than a petticoat. In fact many of them, it is said, serve the dual purpose, and when used as a dress skirt they are topped with a handsomely trimmed house jacket.

Richly patterned brocades, thick sating. shaded and plain, and heavy justrous silks are the favorite materials, in nearly every case lined with a light-weight silk throughout, or part way with silk, part way with French fiannel. The employment of flannel in lining the upper half is to give sufficient warmth to enable the wearer to do away with an extra flan-

able the wearer to do away with an extra flannel petticoat.

Flounces of every width and of satin, silk,
and lace are profusely used for trimming, in
some cases large round cords covered with
tucks of the silk or satin forming a border to the frills. The use of these cords, of
course, gives an effect of greater fulnesto the skirt, and at the same time is a very
effective trimming. A wide flounce may be
bordered with from eight to fliteen cords: narrower ruffles with from one to three. Below
the cords is usually a full flinsin of lace.

Bireton being one of the most popular marses
for the purpose.

The use of cords is also a decided feature of
the trimming of white skirts, with this difference, that the cord is not covered. It has a
crocheted appearance, and it is sewed on the
very edge of the flounce below a hem.

Dimity or a firmly woven percale is the
material used in these new wash skirts, which,
although at first glance appearing comparatively plain and inexpensive, are of French
origin, and cost just as much as many really
handsome ones of silk.

Discriminations Against Women to Holland. In Holland the Government has made certain regulations concerning working women. not all of which are welcome. By a law passed n 183) it was made illegal for a weman to be employed except between the hours of 5 A. M. and 7 P. M. One would think that no rightand 71. al. One would think that he right-minded weman would want to work beyond that limit, but it has been proved that the men, whose hours of labor are not limited, put in several of the proscribed hours at hard work, thus shutting out many of the women. An article on Women's Unions in Holland is



THE ROYAL Baking Powder surpasses all others in leavening power, in purity and wholesomeness, and is indispensable for use wherever the best and finest

All other Baking Powders contain ammonia or alum.

like the famous chapter on "Snakes in Ice-land." There are none. Women are admitted to mixed unions, however, but only on un-equal terms. This does not prevent women's strikes, and when they do rise in their wrath they are generally successful.

food is required.

THE POPULARITY OF BICYCLING.

European Women More and More are Rid-

irg the Swift Veh'cle-A Girl's Feat Bicycling has become extraordinarily popular in Paris and Brussels. Somehow it is difficult to associate cycling with elegance and decorum. but the proud Parisienne, wearing the most pic-turesque and becoming costume, and followed by her groom in faultless livery, also riding a cycle, may be seen by the dozen every morning in the Bois, enjoying the rapid movement and exhibitanting exercise. The Parisian woman riders are in proportion to the men as about one to four. Sometimes they ride in pairs with but one groom following, and always in a short skirt, reaching only to the knees, knee trousers and outtoned cloth leggings to the knee. The skirt is sometimes di-vided at the bottom and gathered to



apt to look like an upaet laundry basket.
Nothing is more likely
to increase the appetite than cycling, but, as with riding, it is advisable to let quite an hour elarse lietween the
meal and the exercise. Fleshy women desirous of reducing their weight must remember
that the self-denial comes in at this point, for
the increase of appetite, if not vigorously mortified, means a greater increase of flesh than
the cycling can reduce, however faithfully and
vigorously followed.





MISS REYNOLDS.

Miss Reynolds, an English cyclist, recently accomplished quite a feat. She started from the Aquarium at hrighton at 5 o'clock in the morning and headed her bloycle for London. Four hours and thriteen minutes later she pedalled briskly up to the Hyde Park corner, where she paused and viewed the landscape o'er with a smile of ill-concealed satisfaction. She had made the entire run without a stop. After wiping the dew of honest toil from her brow. Miss lleynolds again mounted her wheel and, like the King of France and his four thousand men, gayly marched back again. That is, she wheeled back, making three halts on the way. She reached her starting point at 1:38 P. M., having made the entire trip in a triffe over eight and a half hours.

Miss lleynolds, who is only 14 years of age, asys that she suffered no fill effects from her wonderful ride. If our grandmothers, however, could see the costume in which this enterprising young woman covered so much ground, it is safe to assert that they would have suffered the ill offects which Miss Reynolds escaped. A verball description of her knickerlockers and her loose shirt waist of the same material, opening over a negligible white shirt, could not do justice to the thing. So a picture of the young woman is given, just as she appeared when she took her survey of London from the Hyde Park corner.

Pocketbooks for Women.

More delightfully capacious than anything seen in years are the new pocketbooks for feminine use, many of them recalling a man's old-time wallet, barring its circular strap. One of the most stylish models is 7% by 5 inches in size, made of seal leather, silver bound or trimmed, and without either clasp or buckle for fastening. The interior is arranged in several compartments for sliver, bills, cards, and what not, and it contains also a good-sized note book and pencil. The most commedious of the compartments is easily large enough to hold two folded pocket hand-kerchiefs and no end of samples.

What is known as the carriage pocketbook is similar to that described, except that it is provided with a clasp and an adjustable handle. A favorite style is made of fine glazed black morocco, with a quarter-inch silver binding, and one variety is lined throughout with gayly tinted satin brocade.

The use of these huge pocketbooks will retard for a time the popularizing of the chatelaine bag or small hand satchel, which it was hinted would find favor this autumn.

MISS NANCY BAILEY, THE INDEXER.

Something About the Brilliant Young Eng-

Miss Nancy Bailey is a pretty young English woman about whom many things might be said. For example, Miss Bailey is an indexer; when one takes into account the fact that there are not more than half a dozen others in all of Great Britain, and that Miss Nancy leads them all, it will be seen that this is saying a good deal. Nancy was a Shropshire girl in her early youth, and one never-to-be-forgotten day she set out for London, determined to do something." She didn't have indexing in mind then. She yearned to be literary, and, as she was very much interested in artistic subjects, sent off sundry articles in that line to the magazines. These were finally printed, but in the mean time great financial stringency overtook the

were finally printed, but in the mean time great financial stringency overtook the young author. In this crisis she compiled an index of "The Year's Art." Then she did other potboilers; condensed two-volume novels into one volume, made abstracts of wills for the Herald's College, and did many things which developed her talent for winnowing the wheat from the chaft.

Then a great thing happened. The editor of Hansard asked her to index the Parliamentary debates. To realize the importance of this request, one must read what Mr. Stead wrode to slies Balloy.

"For intrinsic importance." wrote the great journalist. "I would prefer to index Hansard rather than have a seat in the House of Commons. That important post you have won for womanhood. We all owe you thanks, as human beings, for demonstrating the capacity of woman to do the work—the arduous, responsible work—of actually creating the memory of the imperial Parliament, session by session. That is a noble service which any man might covet, but which it is your peculiar glory to render, being a woman."

That was strong praise, but Miss Namey earned it. "I shall always remember," she says, "my start on liansard. I felt that it was absolutely hopeless; that I should never succeed. But I worked on, sometimes all thay and all night, till at last I waded through my difficulties. There was nobody to teach me, so I have to evolve my own method."

If an acquaintance with the young indexer could impart all her knowledge, then to know her would be a liberal education. For instance, she has indexed reports of mining commissions and has had to familiarize herself with all the technical terms and the processes to which they refer. The same thing had to be done with reports of the Gloucester Canal Company and such books as the following; Young's "Tour in Ireland." "The Science of International Law." decuments of the Shipping Federation, and some of the Liberal Publication Department; and a work on "The Somerset Religious Houses."

Young women who began to read this skeph with

According to an authority the favorite decoration of the moment in stationery is the address engraved across the top of the sheet in plain "block" letters and a small monogram or crest on the envelope. Provided the crest or monogram is very small its use is permisible on the letter paper in conjunction with

the address, the two in opposite corners. The crest and monogram of generous dimensions are still used, but without the address. Gorgeously colored note paper in flaming red and vivid bine, stamped with a white monogram or address, has found its way to this gram or address, has found its way to this country, and it is occasionally used by one or another of the particular set; but, in the words of the authority stready quoted, "It requires a good deal of nerve to do it."

Pure blue-white paper is newer than that of cream that; the square envelope is the correct style for every purpose.

IN A TIGER'S JAWS.

A Circus Man Shows Good Nerve in a Trysing Emergency. From the Walton Reporter

In one of the cages in the circus parade on Thursday were a lion and a tiger. The beasts, especially the tiger, were fine specimens of their kind. In the same cage was the trainer, sitting in apparent unconcern. After the performance was over in the afternoon, in advertising the concert, which immediately followed, it was announced that Prof. Reed, the lion tamer, would at the close go into the den in which he rode with the lion and tiger in the morning and would feed them fresh meat from his own hands, to show the perfect subjection of the beasts. It was done as advertised. The beasts, however, were not in good humar and snarled, showing their teeth and lashing their tails as moat was handed to them.

When the trainer, in carrying out the programme, took a piece of meat in his mouthing held it out for the tiger, the great cat spring forward partly against the trainer, knocking him backward and getting only a portion of the meat. Quick as thought it made a second spring, this time not for beef but human blood. It struck the trainer on the right arm and breast with one of its great claws, tearing through his clothing and flesh, inflicting seven deep gashes, in the flesh yeart of his arm. The other claw struck his hip, tearing off the olothing, while its sterrible paws closed over the trainer's arm just below the elbow. The man never moved a muscle nor for a moment took his eyes from those of the tiger, whose savage nature was beginning to assert itself; its tail lashed its great striped sides and its eyes flashed fire. The nerve of the trainer saved his life. He called to the attendants near. Bring the scrapers, "all the time keeping his eye fixed on that of the beast and talking in a low tone to it.

It seemed an ago, but it was but a few seconds, before two attendants, half dead with fear, thrust the barshad closed. The lion, showed great excitement and roared furlously.

The trainer's life was saved. A great sigh of relief went up from the excited crowd, women fainted, and men struggled to get from the strain

The Sad Fate of a Conversationist, From the Detroit Free Press.

The man was walking along Woodward av-

The man was waiking along woodward avenue carrying a parrot in a cage.

"What you got there?" asked a friend,
"Farrot: I'm taking it home to my wife.
She always wanted one."

"I hope you'll have better luck than I did
with one I gave my wife."

"What happened to it?"

"bon't know my wife, do you?"

"No."

"No."
Noither did the parrot. It wanted to talk during the daytime and couldn't get a chance while my wife was around, so it stayed awake at night to do its talking, and the poor thing died of insomnia before two weeks."